

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

KEITH ROBINSON,	:	Civil No. 1:13-CV-879
	:	
Plaintiff	:	
	:	(Chief Judge Conner)
v.	:	
	:	(Magistrate Judge Carlson)
	:	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

I. Statement of Facts and of the Case

The plaintiff is a federal prisoner who was housed in the United States Penitentiary, Canaan. In his complaint the plaintiff brought an action the United States of America pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”) 28 U.S.C. § 2401, *et seq.* and 28 U.S.C. § 2675, *et seq.* The plaintiff’s *pro se* complaint recited that, in June of 2011, the prison served inmates chicken fajitas. (Doc. 1) According to the plaintiff, the chicken was bad, and was tainted with salmonella bacteria. (*Id.*) Consequently, the plaintiff contracted food poisoning, and suffered excruciating pain and symptoms which included headaches, diarrhea, abdominal pains, nausea, chills, vomiting, inability to eat and profuse sweating. (*Id.*) Alleging negligence on the part

of the prison in the preparation and service of this food, the plaintiff sought damages from the defendant.

This is one of a number of related actions in which federal inmates have sued the United States of America, alleging injuries stemming from the consumption of food contaminated with salmonella that was served at the United States Penitentiary, Canaan. We are overseeing coordinated pre-trial management of these cases and we ordered all parties to participate in mandatory mediation of the plaintiff's claims. As part of this mediation program it was reported that this case had settled, and the case was therefore dismissed. (Docs. 23-24)

On January 30, 2014, the plaintiff filed a motion to enforce the settlement agreement, (Doc. 31), alleging that this settlement has not been consummated in that he had not received his payment under the settlement agreement. Accordingly, in order to address this concern we ordered the defendant to file a response to this pleading, either clarifying the status of efforts to consummate the settlement, or otherwise responding to the plaintiff's pleadings. (Doc. 32)

The defendant has now filed a response, (Doc. 33), which explains that, while a full payment was made to the plaintiff by the U.S. Treasury pursuant to this settlement agreement, the Treasury, which is not a party to this case, also has statutory authority to collect delinquent non-tax debts owed to the federal government

by offsetting payments made by other federal agencies. 31 U.S.C. § 3716; 31 C.F.R. §285.5(a)(1). According to the defendant, these offsets can occur for child support, federal taxes, state taxes, restitution or any other delinquent amount owed to the federal, state, or local government and payments made from the Judgment Fund to satisfy awards are statutorily required to be offset pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 3728 and 31 U.S.C. § 3716. Therefore, absent some explicit statutory language to the contrary, there is no exception to this legal requirement that these payments be offset.

In this case, pursuant to the legally-mandated Treasury offset program, the Treasury has confirmed these settlement funds have been applied against some other outstanding debt owed by the plaintiff. The defendant also notes that, due to privacy considerations, the Treasury cannot disclose the precise nature of these offset obligations to the defendant. However, inmate-plaintiffs who believe that they are aggrieved by this Treasury offset may reach out directly to the Treasury at (800) 304-3107. In the event the inmate is unable to contact the Judgment Fund by telephone, the address to contact the judgment fund is: Judgment Fund Branch, Financial Management Service, U.S. Department of Treasury, 3700 East West Highway, Room 6E15 Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

In light of this response, for the reasons set forth below, it is recommended that this motion to enforce the settlement agreement, (Doc. 18), be DENIED since the

defendant has substantially complied with the terms of the agreement, but under other provisions of federal law the plaintiff's settlement payment has been applied to the plaintiff's outstanding, pre-existing financial obligations.

II. Discussion

While couched as a motion to enforce the settlement agreement, the prisoner-plaintiff's pleading in fact calls upon us to consider the relationship between this settlement and other provisions of law that oblige the United States Treasury to collect sums owed by persons like the plaintiff. Here the defendant initially fulfilled its obligations to the plaintiff under this settlement agreement by seeking and securing the issuance of a settlement payment to the plaintiff's benefit. However, by statute, the Treasury was then required to apply that payment as an offset against a pre-existing debt of the plaintiff's. By applying this payment as an offset the Treasury has complied with law; the plaintiff has benefitted from his settlement agreement bargain, in that his pre-existing and outstanding debts have been reduced; and third parties who were owed moneys by the prisoner-plaintiff, debts that may include child support and restitution, have also directly benefitted.

The nature of this offset program has been aptly described in the following terms:

The practice of withholding federal payment in satisfaction of a debt is known as an administrative offset.” Reeves v. Astrue, 526 F.3d 732, 738 n. 3 (11th Cir.), petition for cert. filed (U.S. Aug. 1, 2008) (No. 08-5605). The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1982, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3701 *et seq.*, authorizes the Treasury Department “to collect non-tax debts by withholding funds paid out by other federal agencies.” Reeves, 526 F.3d at 738 n. 3; see 31 U.S.C. § 3716(a); 31 C.F.R. § 285.5. Pursuant to the TOP, any federal agency with a claim against the debtor, after notifying the debtor that the debt is subject to administrative offset and providing an opportunity to dispute the debt or make arrangements to pay it, may collect the debt by administrative offset. See 31 U.S.C. § 3716(a), (c)(6). In order to do so, the creditor agency must certify to Treasury that the debt is eligible for collection by offset and that all due process protections have been met. See 31 C.F.R. § 285.5(d)(3)(ii), (d)(6). If properly certified, the Treasury Department must administratively offset the debt. See 31 U.S.C. § 3716(c)(1)(A).

Johnson v. U.S. Dep't of Treasury, 300 F. App'x 860, 862 (11th Cir. 2008)(footnotes omitted).

Under the offset program a wide array of payments are eligible for offset.

These payments, which may be applied to offset prior debts, include the following:

Except as set forth in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, all Federal payments are eligible for offset under this section. Eligible Federal payments include, but are not limited to, Federal wage, salary, and retirement payments, vendor and expense reimbursement payments, certain benefit payments, travel advances and reimbursements, grants, fees, refunds, judgments (including those certified for payment pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1304), tax refunds, and other payments made by Federal agencies.

31 C.F.R. § 285.5(e)(1).¹

The regulations inclusion of moneys “certified for payment pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1304,” 31 C.F.R. § 285.5(e)(1), among the types of proceeds which are subject to offset means that a prisoner-plaintiff’s settlement proceeds are subject to this statutory offset since “[an inmate’s] settlement falls under 31 U.S.C. § 1304(a), which includes compromise settlements in suits against the United States. See 31 U.S.C. § 1304(a)(3)(A).” United States v. Bailey, CRIM. 03-370 ADM/AJB, 2013 WL 5964447 (D. Minn. Nov. 4, 2013). Furthermore, once funds are subject to offset, payments under this Treasury offset program can then be used to pay a wide range of debts owed by a federal prisoner, including child support obligations; United States v. Bailey, CRIM. 03-370 ADM/AJB, 2013 WL 5964447 (D. Minn. Nov. 4, 2013), and victim restitution. See United States v. Beulke, 892 F. Supp. 2d 1176, 1187 (D.S.D. 2012). Thus, the offset benefits have a social benefit and resonance that

¹ We note that: “This section does not apply to the following payments: (i) Black Lung Part C benefit payments, or Railroad Retirement tier 2 payments; (ii) Payments made under the tariff laws of the United States; (iii) Veterans Affairs benefit payments to the extent such payments are exempt from offset pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 5301; (iv) Payments made under any program administered by the Secretary of Education under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 for which payments are certified by the Department of Education; (v) Payments made under any other Federal law if offset is expressly prohibited by Federal statute; and (vi) Payments made under any program for which the Secretary has granted an exemption” 31 C.F.R. § 285.5 (e)(2). However, none of these exceptions to the Treasury offset program has any relevance to the plaintiff’s claims in this case.

reaches far beyond the parties to a particular settlement and may embrace a host of third parties, including crime victims, who directly benefit from this offset program.

Moreover, the statute and regulations governing the Treasury offset program ensure that persons, like the prisoner-plaintiff, receive due process protection both before, and after, an offset is applied against moneys that are otherwise payable to that person. Thus, at the outset: “Pursuant to th[is program], any . . . agency with a claim against the debtor, after notifying the debtor that the debt is subject to administrative offset and providing an opportunity to dispute the debt or make arrangements to pay it, may collect the debt by administrative offset. See 31 U.S.C. § 3716(a), (c)(6). In order to do so, the creditor agency must certify to Treasury that the debt is eligible for collection by offset and that all due process protections have been met. See 31 C.F.R. § 285.5(d)(3)(ii), (d)(6).” Johnson v. U.S. Dep't of Treasury, 300 F. App'x 860, 862 (11th Cir. 2008). In this regard, “[t]he extensive regulatory framework governing the [Treasury offset program] TOP provide ample guidance for . . . agencies to refer debtors to the TOP, protect a debtor's due process, and offset their disbursements to satisfy their debt such that a court order is not required.” United States v. Beulke, 892 F. Supp. 2d 1176, 1187 (D.S.D. 2012). Further, persons who are dissatisfied with the application of a Treasury offset may pursue “administrative procedure[s] ‘established by statute and administered under implementing regulations, which provide due process to debtors against whom offset

is sought.’ Mayer, 2010 WL 4916561, at *1.” United States v. Beulke, 892 F. Supp. 2d 1176, 1187 (D.S.D. 2012). Finally, if at the end of this administrative process a prisoner plaintiff remains displeased with a Treasury offset decision, that prisoner may, upon exhaustion of his administrative remedies, file an action in federal court challenging this offset decision. See generally Omegbu v. U.S. Dep't of Treasury, 118 F. App'x 989, 990 (7th Cir. 2004).

Given the panoply of procedural protections that apply to this Treasury offset process, courts have typically held that persons litigating or settling claims against the United States are not entitled to additional, specific advance notice that the proceeds obtained in their litigation may at some later date be subject to a Treasury offset. As one court has aptly noted in this regard: “[T]he United States Attorney's Office is not responsible for [an inmate’s] personal debts and did not have an additional responsibility to remind [the inmate] in the settlement agreement that the funds would be offset,” United States v. Bailey, CRIM. 03-370 ADM/AJB, 2013 WL 5964447 (D. Minn. Nov. 4, 2013). Therefore, the failure to provide such notice does not violate the substantive rights of a plaintiff whose award is later subject to a Treasury offset. See McCarty v. Astrue, 505 F. Supp. 2d 624, 632 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (“The Treasury Department sent plaintiff notice of the amount and type of debt he owed, notice of the Treasury's intention to collect the debt by offsetting his EAJA award, and the rights available to him to challenge the administrative offset. Pl.'s

Exh. B. Plaintiff fails to present any case law holding that the failure to notify a party, not of an offset, but merely that an award is eligible for offset, violates procedural due process. Accordingly, plaintiff received adequate notice and an opportunity to heard.”) Thus, in the past when prisoner-plaintiffs who have settled claims with the United States have objected to the application of the Treasury offset program to these settlement funds, these complaints have been found to be unavailing since the Treasury is, by law, required to offset these payments against funds previously owed by persons who are now seeking recovery from the United States. See United States v. Bailey, CRIM. 03-370 ADM/AJB, 2013 WL 5964447 (D. Minn. Nov. 4, 2013).

Given these settled legal principles, we find that the plaintiff’s motion which seeks to challenge this offset in the context of this settlement fails as a matter of law. Indeed, these principles apply here and compel denial of this motion for the following seven reasons:

First, the defendant has substantially complied with the agreement by arranging for the Treasury to issue a payment to the plaintiff in the amount agreed upon by the parties. Therefore, there has been no material breach of the agreement. United States v. Bailey, CRIM. 03-370 ADM/AJB, 2013 WL 5964447 (D. Minn. Nov. 4, 2013).

Second, the plaintiff has received the benefit of this payment under the agreement, albeit in an indirect fashion, through the reduction of the plaintiff's outstanding and pre-existing indebtedness.

Third, the application of the Treasury offset to this payment is mandated by law and is largely a non-discretionary function by Treasury, a duty which Treasury cannot avoid performing since: "If properly certified, the Treasury Department *must* administratively offset the debt. See 31 U.S.C. § 3716(c)(1)(A)." Johnson v. U.S. Dep't of Treasury, 300 F. App'x 860, 862 (11th Cir. 2008)(emphasis added). Therefore, we should not interfere with the Treasury in its performance of this duty which it is required by law to perform.

Fourth, the statute and regulations creating the Treasury offset program provide ample due process protections to a prisoner plaintiff prior to an offset, and allow for administrative agency review of any offset decisions, followed by judicial review of particular offsets, if necessary. These due process protections ensure that the prisoner plaintiff is not subject to an erroneous and improper offset. Therefore, if the prisoner plaintiff believes that the offset was made in error his remedy is to pursue the administrative and legal process set by statute for challenging the offset, rather than attempting to modify or set aside this settlement agreement.

Fifth, attempting to modify, or set aside, this offset action at this point could harm the interests of third parties, including victims entitled to restitution or

dependants awaiting child support. Since a modification of the offset is not required by law, we should refrain from taking any action with respect to that offset which could prejudice the rights and interests of innocent third parties, who may include victims of the prisoner-plaintiff. Nor should we direct a separate, additional payment to the plaintiff. Such a payment would be an undeserved windfall for the plaintiff, and would also likely be subject to Treasury offset, making any further payment both a fruitless gesture and an inappropriate benefit to the plaintiff.

Sixth, as a matter of law the plaintiff simply was not entitled to additional, specific advance notice that the proceeds obtained in this settlement might at some later date be subject to a Treasury offset. In short, “the United States Attorney's Office is not responsible for [an inmate's] personal debts and did not have an additional responsibility to remind [the inmate] in the settlement agreement that the funds would be offset,” United States v. Bailey, CRIM. 03-370 ADM/AJB, 2013 WL 5964447 (D. Minn. Nov. 4, 2013).

Finally, vacating or setting aside this settlement would be a wholly fruitless endeavor, and would not allow the prisoner plaintiff to avoid or evade the Treasury offset in the future, since any judgment ultimately obtained by the plaintiff in this litigation would still remain subject to a potential Treasury offset.

In sum, to the extent that the plaintiff is aggrieved by the application of a Treasury offset to his settlement funds, his relief lies through administrative

proceedings or separate litigation challenging that offset decision. However, it is clear that the plaintiff may not seek relief from the offset in this lawsuit through a motion attempting to vacate or set aside this action that the Treasury is mandated by law to undertake in order to ensure that the plaintiff pays his other pre-existing debts.

III. Recommendation

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, IT IS RECOMMENDED that the motion to enforce settlement agreement, (Doc. 31), be DENIED.

The parties are further placed on notice that pursuant to Local Rule 72.3:

Any party may object to a magistrate judge's proposed findings, recommendations or report addressing a motion or matter described in 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(B) or making a recommendation for the disposition of a prisoner case or a habeas corpus petition within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy thereof. Such party shall file with the clerk of court, and serve on the magistrate judge and all parties, written objections which shall specifically identify the portions of the proposed findings, recommendations or report to which objection is made and the basis for such objections. The briefing requirements set forth in Local Rule 72.2 shall apply. A judge shall make a de novo determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made and may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge. The judge, however, need conduct a new hearing only in his or her discretion or where required by law, and may consider the record developed before the magistrate judge, making his or her own determination on the basis of that record. The judge may also receive further evidence, recall witnesses or recommit the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions.

Submitted this 14th day of February 2014.

S/Martin C. Carlson

Martin C. Carlson

United States Magistrate Judge